ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-"Linda."

MERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition.
BILLY BIROH'S OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Minstrels.
BILLY BIROH'S OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Minstrels.
DAL'S TREATRE-2 and 8:15-"Dollars and Sense."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-"Marie Stuart."-8-"Bleak
House."

HOUSE."

HOUSE."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—" The Rajah."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—" FRUST."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—" FRUST."
NEW PARK THEATRE—8—" The Stranglers of Paris."
STAR THEATRE—3—" The Bells."—5—" Richard III."
STANDARD THEATRE—8—" In the Ranks."
THEATRE—6—" In the Ranks."
THEATRE—6—" In the Ranks."
THEATRE—6—2 and 8—" Cordelia's Aspirations."
THALLA THEATRE—2 and 8—" Lili."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"The Cricket on the Hearth."

Hearth."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8—" Moths."
SD AVENUE THEATRE—2—" Fanchon."—8—" Little Bard TOOL" STEAM AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Pop."
14TH STREE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Fedora."
23D STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—Ministrols.
BYRKINWAY HALL—Classical Solree Musicale.

Index to Advertisements

P	age. Cel.		age. Co
Amusements. Announcements. Banking Houses. Sustness Chances. Business Notices. Soard and Rooms. Durching Academies. Diriclend Notices. Financial. Furs. Grates and Fenders. Hotels. Legal Notices. Instruction.	787747677777777777777777777777777777777	Lectures & Meetings Marriages and Deaths Marriages and Deaths New Publications Occan Steamers. Real Estate. Rooms and Flate. Religious Notices. Situations Wanted. Special Notices. Esteamboats and R. B. Teachers. To Whom Concern. Winter Resorts.	753; 8 415 5 5 5 7 6677 57 66; 7

Busmess Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Postage free in the United States. | 1 Year. | 0 Months. 3 Months | 1 Year. | 0 Months. 3 Months | 1 Year. | 1

Remit by Postal Note, Money Order, or Registered Letter By Postal Note, the remitter will please write on the Note "Ter THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE." BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. worthements for publication in TRE Trinues, and orders squiar delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the wing branch offices in New York City:
in Uptown Office, 128 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
308 West Twenty-third-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
700 Third-ave, near Sixtieth-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
1.007 Third-ave, near Sixtieth-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
1.208 East One-hundred-and-twenty-tifth-st., 4 to 8 p. m.
100 Square, No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., 10 a.m. to 8 p. m.

IN OTHER CITIES. WASHINGTON-1,522 F-st. | LONDON-26 Bedford-st., Strand.

New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 24.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A man was arrested in London yesterday for having infernal machines in his house. The Crown Prince arrived in Madrid. Mr. Parnell has been refused the use of a hall in Cork to address his constituents. ____ The British Admiral commanding the East Indian Station has been ordered to support the Egyptian interests in the Red Sea. ____ A war ship of the revolutionists was sunk by a Haytian steamer. = It is stated that Russian political prisoners are badly treated.

DOMESTIC.—The late A. B. Johnson is found to have been a defaulter to the extent of \$300,000. A new volcanic island has been discovered off the coast of Alaska. = Twenty-three creditors of Brown, Bonnell & Co. had judgment confessed on their petitions yesterday for \$570,000. Republicans of Boston have nominated the Citizens' ticket for Mayor and Street Commissioner.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The programme for the Evacuation Day parade was completed vesterday. Thomas Enos was arrested for complicity in the coupon frauds, === The captain of the ship Northern Light was arrested for confining his second mate for fifty-three days in irons in a box. = The Aldermen added \$473,000 to the provicional estimates. = Cyrus W. Field concluded his testimony in the elevated railroad suit. Arrangements for the funeral of Mr. McKeon were made. ____ A woman was shot in Paterson, N. J., by her rejected lover. - Grammar School No 63 was closed because of an outbreak of diphtheria. = A boy was beaten almost to death on the outskirts of Brooklyn. - Monsignor Capel lectured on "The Bible; Its Use and Abuse." = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.89 cents. ___ Stocks generally were dull and declining, and closed weak and unsettled,

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair and partly cloudy weather, with a lower temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 63°; lowest, 50°; average, 5778°.

The ridiculous supposition that Carroll, the dishonest clerk in the Controller's office, carried on his coupon frauds by himself is now disproved. "Bennett," who sold the coupons to the brokers, has finally been arrested and identifled. His name is Thomas Enos and he seems to have been drawn into the business by Carroll, with whom he was intimate. The arrest should lead to more important disclosures, and it probably will if Enos can be induced to tell all he knows

A case has just been begun in one of the Boston courts the result of which will be awaited with interest. It is the prosecution of a firm of druggists for selling adulterated drugs. The firm in question may be innocent; but there are others who are not, for it cannot be doubted that the adulteration of some of the more commonly used drugs is carried on to an alarming extent in many cities. Doctors complain bitterly of the difficulty of getting pure medicines, and many of them have taken to filling their own prescriptions. If the State Board of Health in Massachusetts succeeds in making an example of any offending firm, it will confer a great benefit on the sick people of the whole country.

A story of revolting cruelty is told by W. A. Slater, second mate of the schooner Morning Light, which "arrived in this port on Thursday. This man says be was confined for fifty-three days in a wooden box so small that he could neither lie down nor sit up; and apparently he tells the truth. His condition shows great suffering. The captain of the schooner declares that the second mate was unruly and assaulted him. These are serious offences, committed on ship-board, where strict discipline is essential; moreover, there are always two sides to every story; but unless the captain of the Morning Light can give better explanations of his action than he did yesterday, Commissioner Shields should show him no more mercy

It is evident enough now that the watchfulness of our revenue officers has saved this Government unpleasant complications with Hayti. The tug Mary N. Hogan was seized by them last July, on the ground that she was being fitted out to aid the insurgents at Miragoone The purchasers raised a great cry that the vessel was wrongfully detained; but Judge Brown in the United States District Court yesterday justified the seizure, and said he had no doubt that the tug was to be sent to Hayti to aid the rebels. We have had a fortunate escape, Hayti is not strong enough to have made us much trouble; but the obligations of the United States Government to enforce the neutrality laws in her behalf are as pressing as if the little Republic were as powerful as Great Britain.

than he showed his unfortunate subordinate.

Now some of the Northern Democrats know how it is themselves. Their attempt to draw sectional lines within their own party in regard to the Speakership has brought down upon them the wrath of their Southern brethren, who charge them with "waving the bloody shirt" and "wanting the whole turkey." This is all

over, it is instructive to everybody as showing the influence the South would expect to have in the Administration if the National Government should pass into the hands of the Democratic party. It is proper to note in referring to this contest for the Speakership that Mr. S. S. Cox will lecture in this city on Sunday night on "Mendelssohn"-in the interest of Harmony, we suppose.

College students generally are full of wrath because the authorities of Cambridge University have forbidden the Harvard football team to play any more games until the rules of the sport have been changed. It does seem a little arbitrary to issue such an order now, just before the most interesting game of the season is to take place. No particular harm would have been done probably if the team had been allowed to fulfil all its present engagements. But in disapproving football as it is now generally played, the Harvard professors are entirely right. When the sport is carried on in a gentlemanly or even decent way, it is capital fun for strong boys; but of late years the contests have been disgraced by excessive pushing and scrambling, and sometimes by fighting. The team whose members were the most ruffianly have won. It was not skill that told, but mere brute force brutally manifested. If the Harvard authorities can stop this they will do a good thing.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

The death of Mr. McKeon followed so close upon the severe censure of his administration by the Judges in Oyer and Terminer and the General Sessions, and also in the newspapers of Thursday morning, that only three or four of the latter alluded to the condition of his office. Those which did were noticeably unanimous in condemning his assistants for much of the laxity of his administration and in urging upon the Governor, in view of the serious and lamentable condition of this most important branch of the county government, the appointment of a man of ability without political complications. The Commercial Advertiser of last evening, taking the same view, urges in addition that the Governor, in making an appointment, defer largely to the recommendation of the Judges who have most to do with the District-Attorney. This is a sensible suggestion.

No one of the names thus far mentioned in the newspapers of persons available as successors of Mr. McKeon is wholly acceptable. The dissatisfaction with Mr. McKeon's administration was so marked and peculiar that it was chiefly a reflection on his whole staff of assistants in such a positive manner that none of them will answer. Of those named outside the District-Attorney's office, Mr. Waterbury, ex-Senator Gross, Bourke Cockran, ex-Senator Ecclesine and Mr. W. C. Traphagen are of the objectionable class of professional politicians from whom it is generally conceded the Governor ought not to make a choice. The discharge of "little Gunny" Bedford's name full in the face of the Governor did not have the reverberating boom that he hoped for. Mr. Peter B. Olney's nomination would be at once understood as a boom for the nomination of next year, as he would not be likely to accept appointment for one year, except with a view to re-election for the full term; besides, Mr. Olney was beaten by a Republican a few years ago and has no better chance of a united nomination now than then. Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan is doubtless more pleasantly situated where he is, in an office which there is none to dispute with him, than he would be for a single year as District-Attorney. Mr. Henry L. Clinton's talents do not lie in the direction required; and his private business is so large that he would not abandon it for the empty honor of this appointment. Jerome Buck -well, Jerome would probably take it, if only for the pleasure of talking the Judges and a few score jurymen to death.

Seriously, no names have been mentioned thus far of men worthy the succession, excepting those who would not take it as an appointment for a single year. The Governor should not make both haste and a blunder in this matter. Let him wait a few days, and then give most consideration to the recommendations of the Judges of the courts and the Judges elect who will have most to do with the office.

PROGRESS OF THE FALSE PROPHET. Religious fanaticism is always infectious in the imaginative East. If El Mahdi, after eighteen months of triumphant progress in Soudan, has defeated an Egyptian army led by European officers, he becomes at once a commanding figure in the Mussulman world. Dr. Sweinfurth, the African traveller, described the False Prophet' a year ago as a full-blooded Arab. Now the followers of Mahomet who conquered Arabia, Syria, Egypt and Persia were of Arabian stock : and it has been one of the sacred traditions of Meeca that the sceptre should return to the old line of Korcish. The Turk may believe that with the House of Othman Islam must fall, but the Arab in the desert has been awaiting century after century the overthrow of the armed caste which has dominated the Moslem Empire. The Messianic teacher, whose advent pious Mussulmans have predicted generation after generation, is an Arab, not a Turk. The year of El Mahdi's appearance in Soudan completed the twelfth century from the Hegira. It was therefore a mystic year, when Mussulmans would naturally expect the approach of a deliverer. His Arabian blood and the date of his appearance have natnrally tended to promote a feeling of religious fanaticism. If to these be added glorious triamphs in the field, the imagination of the East will be fascinated with new dreams of universal conquest.

It is true that the completion of every century from the Hegira has been made the basis of definite prophecies in the Mussulman world. The Messianic teacher has been confidently expected in many a mystic year, but he has not come. Last year the rise of Arabi was hailed in some schools of Mussulman thought as the completion of prophecy. He, too, was an Arab, and the year of his revolt against Christian Europe was one of sacred significance. But religious faith in his mission was shaken as soon as he was recognized as the champion of Egyptian nationality. Orientals do not know what nationality means. It is not one of those religious conceptions by which their imagination is swayed. If Arabi had appeared as the leader in a Holy War, bidding defiance to infidels and looking toward Mecca in expectation of the coming of the promised Messiah, he would have occupied a very different position in relation to zealous and dreamy Mussulmans, As it was, his revolt was easily suppressed and he was banished to Ceylon. Yet, while the attention of Europe was wholly taken up with the campaign ending in Tel-el-Kebir, another Arab, emerging from his cave in the desert, was proclaiming a Holy War in Soudan. The faith which he inspired a year ago will be confirmed, if, unlike Arabi, he can win instead of losing battles in the open field with a European general opposed to him.

A Mussulman revival under Arabian auspices is a fascinating theme with a wide range of possibilities. The Sultan's influence over the Mahometan world would be seriously impaired if El Mahdi, following up his victories in Soudan very amusing to Republican observers; more- with a rapid march down the Nile, should be

proclaimed at Mecca an Arab Caliph and a rival to the sovereign of the Ottomans. The spread of fanaticism in the inflammable Mahometan world would affect England's position in India and increase the dangers of French conquests in Northern Africa. Indeed, it requires no argument to prove that El Mahdi, with his religious pretensions as the Vice-Regent of Allah and his victorious sword as the leader of a fanatical horde, is a more formidable adversary than Arabi was a year ago. The English press does not affect to despise him, but on the contrary magnifies his opportunities for working mischief among the excitable children of the desert. It accepts implicitly, almost greedily, the unintelligible bulletins of the battle of El Obeio as furnishing an irrefutable argument against the retirement of the British garrison from Egypt. All the London journals are agreed upon this point, and Lord Salisbury, with indecent haste, proclaims as infallible political dogma the impossibility of evacuating the Nile countries. This, then, will be the first practical result of El Mahdi's triumph, if the incongruous details so far received are fully confirmed. The British garrison will remain in Cairo and Alexandriasomething less than a thousand miles distant from the battle-field in the Soudan.

A GOOD TEST.

In January Mr. Chapin will become Controller, Mr. O'Brien Attorney-General, and Mr. Sweet State Engineer. The three men whom they displace and who have served the people with fidelity and efficiency, are Republicans. What are the new Democratic officials going to do about the subordinate positions of their respective offices ? Do they purpose to retain the deputies and clerks that have served under Messrs. Davenport, Russell and Seymour, or to make a clean or partially clean sweep ?

Of course the assumption is that no trustworthy, efficient subordinate will be disturbed -the assumption based upon reading the platforms of recent Democratic State Conventions. The platform upon which the Democratic State officers-elect were nominated and elected began with the assertion that "the Democracy of New-York reaffirm the platform adopted by the last State Convention." The State Convention of 1882 adopted a platform containing a plank reading, "We repeat our demand of 1881 for a reform and purification of the Civil Service. The demand of 1881 was in these unequivocal words: "We are in favor of such a reform by legislative enactment as well as by administrative action in the Civil Service of the country as will substitute for the present periodical scramble for spoils a wise system of appointment and promotion by which the incumbency of subordinate offices shall be regulated by law and depend only upon capacity and character." It will be seen that by these terms these three platforms are linked together and made one, so far as their Civil Service planks are concerned. The platform of 1883 reaffirms" the platform of 1882, and the platform of 1882 is at pains to "repeat our demand of 1881." And since a State Convention is the authority of last resort, there is no logical reason why any of the worthy subordinates in the State House at Albany should fear lest with the coming in of new official heads their own should roll into the basket.

Nevertheless, it is by no means certain that the basket will not receive some such heads. For the Democratic appetite is keen and there is a good deal of it in all the counties. The pressure that will be brought to bear upon Messrs. Carr. O'Brien and Sweet for places will be enormous and persistent. Not that they will be asked to debauch their sacred convictions of duty. Of course not. They will merely be requested to postpone acting upon their convictions until "some other year." Will they resist the pressure? We shall see.

Public interest is reviving in the case of Sergeant Mason. It is more than two years and two months since he did what many other men in the country would have been glad to dofired a shot at Guiteau. Since that time he has been continuously in prison, though his sentence did not begin until March, 1882. This sentence was felt by many to be a severe one, even under the stern codes of the Army. It was that he should be dishonorably discharged, losing not only pay and allowances to which he might become entitled, but pay and allowances to which he might have already become entitled, and should serve for eight years at hard labor in the Penitentiary. This sentence will not expire until 1890.

We believe the sober second thought of the country has approved the firm refusal of President Arthur thus far to pardon Sergeant Mason A good deal of false sentiment has made itself heard, and is heard even now, on this case. Abhorrent as Guiteau's crime was, Mason had no more right to shoot at him than at any other prisoner under his charge as a soldier of the United States Army. If the President had yielded to the clamor that arose for his pardon, and granted the petitions that were sent to Washington bearing hundreds of thousands of names, it would have amounted to a declaration that there were circumstances under which soldiers could be excused for attempting to kill their prisoners. It could hardly have failed to relax the discipline of the Army.

Much of what is said now about Mason is hardly more reasonable than the talk when the emotion that followed Garfield's death was still great. It is foolish to say that if Mason had been a defaulter or embezzler he would be far better off than he is now. Looseness in one thing does not excuse-certainly does not require-looseness in another. It is not very pertinent either to insist that Mason shall be allowed to spend Thanksgiving Day with "Betty and the Baby." Mason should have thought of their possible sufferings-which popular charity has prevented-before he fired the shot. There is only one ground upon which a pardon for Mason can be properly asked; and that is, that taking into account all the circumstances, he has perhaps suffered enough for the crime of a momentary impulse to take vengeance upon a despicable assassin. He has probably learned the lesson he needed, and so have his fellowsoldiers. A pardon now would not do the harm an immediate pardon would have done.

OUR WASTEFUL CITY DEPARTMENTS. It is the almost invariable custom of the heads of municipal departments, when making up their estimates to exceed by one-quarter or one third the amount allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the preceding year. They argue that, while the Board of Apportionment is not likely to grant the entire increase asked for, it will allow a portion; and this is a clear gain. No matter what the excuse may be for demanding an extraordinary allowance for one year, the department which restill more.

For the present year the total appropriated by the Board of Apportionment was \$30,676,-785 79. The revenues of the General Fund, including dock and market rents, Croton-water taxes, ferry leases, etc., amount to \$2,000,000, which lessens the total to be raised by taxation by that sum.

How steadily the demands of the heads of de-

partments have grown with increased appropriations is shown by the figures of the last two years. For 1882 the amount appropriated was \$29,412,831 56. The revenues of the General Fund reduced this \$2,000,000. The tax rate was \$2 25 per \$100. For 1883 the departments asked for \$32,197,297 13. The members of the Board of Apportionment, consisting at that time of Mayor Grace, Controller Campbell, President Asten of the Tax Department, and President Sauer of the Board of Aldermen, after a good deal of discussion, the final estimates not being adopted until December 29, fixed the appropriations, as already stated, at \$30,593,535 79. Mayor Grace felt constrained to apologize for swelling the budget something over \$1,000,000 as compared with the preceding year. Notwithstanding the higher valuation of real estate in nearly every ward in the city, the tax rate was increased from \$2 25 to \$2 29 per \$100.

For 1884 the amounts demanded by the various departments are beyond all precedent. These sums, together with the appropriations required for State taxes, interest on the city debt, etc., foot up the enormous total of \$35,253,376 89. The Board of Apportionment has cut down some of the more extortionate demands of the departments, but has allowed enough to make up a budget of \$33,373,157 39. Of this staggering burden all but \$2,000,000, the revenues of the General Fund, must be raised by taxation. The estimates were yesterday considered by the Aldermen. They struck out one item of \$10,000, and added and inincreased others to the extent of \$483,000, all for the benefit of the Department of Pub lic Works. The changes made by the Aldermen are merely in the nature of recommendations. It is optional with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment whether to adopt them or not. It is seldom that any material change is made by the Board from its first decision. Should it not make any decided reduction it is certain that the tax rate for 1884 will be considerably higher than for the present year and largely advanced over 1882. The increase in taxes in 1883 over 1882 was \$1,263,954 23, and in 1884 over 1883 it will be \$2,696,371 60, or an advance of \$3,960,325 83 for the coming year as compared with 1882. This is anything but a pleasant prospect for taxpayers.

The views of several prominent citizens, most of them now connected with the Board of Education or at one time members of that body have been given in THE TRIBUNE, relating to the wise expenditure of the large sums demanded for the cause of public education in this city. It may be of interest to give the amounts demanded and allowed for that purpose in the last three years. In 1882 the Board of Education asked for \$3,750,000, and received \$3,500,000; for the present year it asked for \$4,300,000, and received \$3,750,000; for 1884 it asked for \$4,431,950, and received \$4,000,000.

There are other departments just as extravagant in their demands. For 1882 the Health Department received \$326,262; for 1883 it isked for \$543,557, and received \$463,207; for 1884 it asked for \$740,799, and received \$422,799.

The Park Department in 1882 was allowed \$682,000; in 1883 it asked for \$875,000, and was allowed \$732,000; in 1884 it asked for \$1,107,500, and was allowed \$889,000.

The public remember the prodigality of the Tweed era. The year 1868 is only fifteen years back. Tweed was in full power at that time, and his will was practically law. Let us see what the expenditures of some of these departments were in that year. The Metropolitan Health Department included New-York and Kings counties. It was engaged in the extensive and costly work of clearing out from that part of the city below Fortieth-st, the slaughterhouses and other nuisances. And yet its entire expenditures for that year were only \$164,401 89. For Public Instruction \$2,900,000 was appropriated. For the maintenance of Central Park \$289,674 91 was expended. In that year the Department of Charities and Correction spent \$1,180,575 39. For \$1,968,928 60. The Police Department then expended \$2,690,832 15, and for 1884 it rereives \$3,601,534 61. The Fire Department received \$973,800, and for 1884 \$1,686,129 20. There is hardly a department or bureau in the city government whose showing is not just as

Apparently the over-burdened taxpayer will wait a long time before he sees any earnest effort made by those in authority to reduce the volume of taxation, no matter what professions may have been made about election time.

The World is evidently catering for the patronage of the inmates of the padded cells of the lunation asylums of the country. On no other theory is its ssertion to be accounted for that "the question to be decided in the next election is whether a President elected by the people can be inaugurated.' Certainly no really hopeless lunatic could read this remark without feeling that The World and he were made for each other.

There was a high old literary time in the Board of Aldermen yesterday. Alderman O'Connor was discussing the appropriation for the Department of Finance in his accustomed lucid style, when he felt called upon to remark that the inequality of salaries there is "a system of robbing Peter to pay Paul." The chairman, Alderman Fitzpatrick, evidently supposed that Peter and Paul were con-nected with the City Government in some capacity, and at once declared the language "unparliamentary." When Mr. O'Connor protested that it was not so, the chairman sternly responded that he had used "slang," and it could not be "tolerated" in the Board. Then Mr. O'Connor was rightfully wroth. He pronounced it "a perfectly proper Angle-Saxon phrase," and vowed that he would not allow the chairman to "sit upon " him " for utter ing that expression here." We have indeed fallen upon evil days when Aldermen cannot quote Rabeis without being told their language is unparliamentary. Mr. Fitzpatrick reminds us of the elder Mr. Weller, who thought, when Mr. Pell informed him that the Lord Chancellor had "d-d hisself." that " Parliament ought to ha' took it up." Evidently Mr. Fitzpatrick felt that when reflections were cast upon Peter and Paul it was time the Board of Aldermen " took it up." Mr. Weller was somewhat appeased upon Mr. Pell's assurance that when the Lord Chancellor " d-d hisself " he did it in private." Hereafter Mr. O'Connor would better use his "slang" in private.

Archdeacon Denison writes to The London Post: Not many years ago we used to get Latin and now and then Greek correctly reported in the public papers; it is a very rare thing now." If Mr. Adams and those who think with him have their way, fancy how much more distressing will be the complaint of the Archdeacon of half a century hence!

The official returns for this State show that the largest vote cast by the two parties at the late election was on Controller, the total being 875,847. If we add to this the Prohibition vote, in round ceives it is sure the succeeding year to want | figures, 18,000, and the Greenback vote, 7,000, we have a total vote of 901,000. This is 18,000 less than the vote of last year, when it was supposed that the vote of last year, when it was supposed that the stay-at-home vote was extraordinarily large, and over 200,000 votes short of the vote on President in 1880. Evidently the stay-at-home vote was large. If only a small proportion of the Republicans who supposed there was no possibility of electing the ticket could have been persuaded to come out, every candidate on the Republican ticket could have been easily elected. The vote on the that the stay-at-home vote was extraordinarily

contract labor proposition shows a majority of nearly 140,000 for it out of a total vote upon it of 677,000, 224,000 less than the total vote upon State officers. With all the indifference that was shown regarding the proposition by those who should naturally have opposed it, and the misunderstanding of voters who voted for it when they supposed they were voting against it, the majority is not as great as there was reason to fear it would be. The vote for it is considerably below a majority of all the votes cast, and the Legislature will be justified in taking that fact into consideration. It would certainly be a wrong to the State and the taxpayers to abolish the contract system until a better system is devised in its place.

To inquirer: Those "January Democrats" of this State, to whom that intelligent foreigner, Galignani's Messenger, lately took occasion to refer, are doubtiess the Democrats who counted upon Democratic Legislature's being chosen this fall. Naming them "January" Democrats is merely The Messenger's sly way of indicating that ever since election it has been pretty cold weather for them.

A "commercial party" from Chihuahua, Mexico, as it was called in the classic diction of the Western press, has been visiting the United States on a tour of business exploration, and after reaching St. Louis, turned back homeward. The St. Louis newspapers exultingly telegraphed the announcement in all directions that the "commercial party" would not visit Chicago. The Chicago papers at once responded that it was to be expected that the party would be disgusted with the United States and anxious to return home as soon as they had taken a good look at St. Louis. Says one paper: "Beyond the bridge and Shaw's garden, they found nothing in St. Louis save a few bobtailed street-cars, hauled by mules; streets that are narrower and dirtier than the streets of their own cities; tumble-down business houses that were going to decay when Pierre Choteau died; merchants who sat on empty barrels and boxes in front of empty stores and passed their time away whittling sticks and chewing tobacco: seedy colonels, generals, and judges at the hotels, and a general display of poverty and desolation which filled the strangers' souls with horror. Something must be done to prevent this sort of thing in the future." It is a pity the "commercial party" did not go to Chicago. It would have been such a privilege to read some of its news-

There is nothing like an explanation that explains. The Buffalo Courier, in an article on "New-York Candidates," clearly points out how it happened that Governor Seymour's Presidential aspirations were brought to naught in 1868. Governor Seymour failed," says our contemporary, because Democratic success in 1868 was utterly mpossible, as everybody now perceives." There you have it in a neat little nutshell. The Courier would do well to keep this explanation in type. It vill find it convenient to use after the November election of next year, when weeping, wailing and teeth-gnashing Buffalo Democrats fall to inquiring how it happens that they are whipped again.

Senor Castelar's English admirers have been startled to find him countenancing so dastardly a rime as the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. In the course of a review of European polities published in Madrid a fortnight ago he referred to the murderers as " various patriots, who are to-day adored as saints and martyrs by the simple faith of a people determined to recover their country's ancient independence." The assassination of Carey he pronounces "an exceptional punishment of an exceptional crime "-" the execution of the verdict of the Irish nation," and affirms that a race of such determination must be invincible. It seems scarcely credible that so eminent a Liberal and so accomplished and scholarly a man as Señor Castelar should defend the atrocious murder of the Secretaries in Phoenix Park. The European republicanism of which he has always assumed to be a champion is pacific in its tendencies. The cause of universal democracy to which he has devoted the energies of a pure and honorable life is not to be confounded with deeds of brutal savagery and crimes against civilization.

There ought to be provision made at once by the Bridge Trustees for commission hours on the cars. Five cents fare is more than workingmen can afford to pay to ride one mile, and it is a great deal more than the ride is worth. During the fog on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning thousands of work ing men and women were compelled to cross the Bridge in order to escape long delays at the ferries. But they had to walk or else pay five cents fare each way. There are commission hours on the ferries and elevated roads, and there ought to be on 1884 it asked for \$2,107,627 60, and received the Bridge. For that matter, five cents is too much to charge at any time-three cents would be enough. But it costs only one cent to cross the ferries between the hours of 5 and 7:30, and it is absurd to charge five times as much to ride across the Bridge. It is time the Trustees endeavored to make that costly structure of some greater benefit to the public than it has been as yet.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Matthew Arnold will be the guest of St. Botolph's Club in Boston to-night.

Professor James Bryce, M. P., lectured on the study of law on Thursday and yesterday at the Johns Hopkins University. He will lecture there again to-day, and finish his course on Tuesday next. The Rev. L. H. Jameson, of the Cambellite Church of Indianapolis—the first minister of that sect in that city—has started for a long tour in Eu-

rope and Palestine as the guest of a wealthy Englishman. He is more than seventy-two years old. When Mr. Matthew Arnold visited Princeton the other day, he took the wrong train-one that didn't stop at Princeton Junction. But the conductor kindly broke the rule and stopped there to let him off. Then there was no train on the branch road, so he pluckily walked the three miles to Princeton,

across country. The Bishop of Rochester, England, has taken oc easion to commend publicly the work now being carried on in that country by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and has thereby drawn upon himself the denunciations of the Rev. J. C. Gill, a clergyman of that diocese, who declares that the tendency of the evangelists' teaching is to make men believe that they may safely sin, rather than they may be saved

Professor Thomas J. Morgan, of Potsdam, N. Y. has been chosen principal of the Rhode Island State Normal School. He is a native of Indiana, was graduated at Franklin College in that State in 1861, and served in the Army during the war, coming out a brigadier-general. Since then he has successively had charge of the work of the New-York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, been prin-cipal of the Nebraska State Normal School, held a professorship in the Chicago Theological Seminary, and been principal of the Normal School at Pots-dem

Madame De Long, it is announced, is about to introduce into England the metal-cutting machinery of her invention which has for some time been in use in France. She first conceived the idea of her wonderful apparatus nearly twenty years ago, when pa ralysis of the right arm forced her to abandon the trade of a jewel-worker. She has now perfected machinery, worked by steam power, which cuts with the utmost precision the hardest and softest metals, in any design. By it she can cut a gold lace pin or a steel castle portcullis from the solid metal, without any moulding or filing. And all her apparatus and operations are of the simplest deapparatus and operations are of the simplest description. She divides her industry into four general branches. The first is the production of gates, doors, balcony-fronts and other architectural metalwork, without easting. She has cut plates of brass a foot thick into lattice-work at a single operation. The second branch is the making of lattice metalwork filled in with glass, to supersede the ordinary leaden frame-work for church and other ornamental windows. The third branch comprises the inlaying of plush and ebony jewel-cases, cabinets, etc., with red and yellow copper, silver, steel and other metals. The fourth department comprises the working of picture frames, baskets, crests, monograms, etc., turning them out of the solid metal fully finished without a single operation not performed by the THE VICTORY OF EL MAHDI COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS

THE BRITISH FORCES IN EGYPT-ORDERS SENT TO THE ADMIRAL.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The Temps says a Frenchman named Soulier organized the forces of El Mahdi. It states that M. Soulier, after the bombardment of Alexandria, went to Khartoum without any definite object in view, and that he subsequently met El Mahdi and gained his confidence.

LONDON, Nov. 23 .- A Cairo dispatch says the Egyptian Government favors the sending of a strong force to Khartoum for the purpose of open-ing the road between Suakin and Berber, and thus maintaining communication with Khartoum.

Edmond O'Donovan, the correspondent of The

Daily News, recently wrote a private letter, in which he said he had sad misgivings as to the result of the Soudan expedition. A Cairo dispatch states that orders have been

sent to the British Admiral commanding the East Indian Station to support the Egyptian interests in the Red Sea. He will be reinforced by gunboats from the Mediterranean squadron. The Daily News, in its leading editorial, discussing Egyptian affairs, insists that the Khedive must surrender the idea of attempting to reach El Obeid, or

of pursuing an aggressive conflict with El Mahdi, and says the game of conquest in Central Africa is not worth either the great pecuniary cost or the terrible risk to human life involved. The Morning Post says: "We are struck with amazement at the singular short-sightedness and

want of prescience exhibited by Her Majesty's Government in wishing to withdraw the British' troops from Egypt at such a juncture."

The Standard submits that it is clear that this is no time to withdraw troops from Egypt.

The Daily Telegraph thinks that the British mili tary prestige alone can arrest the progress of El Mahdi's arms.

The Times says: We cannot believe that Mr. Gladstone will wilfully and blindly persist in weakening the small British force now in Egypt. The broad highway of the Nile Valley is now open The broad highway of the Nile Valley is now open to the victorious fanatics. What is there to prevent the garrisons and the populations at the advanced ports from yielding to the temptations of El Mahdif Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues must understand that England will hold them answorable if, by further errors of judgment, Egypt is allowed to re-lapse into anarchy, aggravated by the passions of religious fanaticism and the maddening influence of invasion by the barbarism of the interior of Africa.

CAIRO, Nov. 23.—M. Camille Barrere, the French diplomatic representative to Egypt, presented his credentials yesterday to the Khedive. Great courtesies were exchanged and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in his honor. NEWS OF THE DISASTER CONFIRMED.

Colonel Coetlogan, who was with Hicks Pacha, has sent a telegram from Khartoum to General Si Evelyn Wood, the commander of the British troops, confirming the previous reports of the disaster. He says the whole country has risen. The Government asked Baker Pasha to send 1,000 gendarmes to Suakim to help clear the Desert, but he refused, thinking they were required in Upper Egypt. It is stated that Turkey has offered to send 20,000 troops to re-establish the Mussulman authority in the Soudan, Intense excitement prevails everywhere in Egypt. The country is not safe above the Soudan, Intense excitement prevails everywhere in Egypt. The country is not safe above the second cataract of the Nile. The Khedive has ordered the evacuation of the military posts on the Blue Nile and White Nile.

INFERNAL MACHINES IN LONDON.

SOCIALIST ARRESTED FOR HAVING EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL IN HIS HOUSE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The police at midnight ar-rested one Wolff, a member of the Advanced Socialists' Club of London. Upon searching his house at Vincent Square, Westminster, the police discovered two infernal machines, which are considered to be of sufficient power to demolish any building. One of them consisted of a large zinc pail nearly filled with coarse blasting powder and guncotton, covered with scrap iron, with a fuse at the bottom. The second machine was a large tin cooking utensil similarly prepared. Major Majendie, Government Inspector, and other officials examined the machines. The machines were fitted with fime fuses. After Major Majendie had discovered the dangerous nature of the explosive material he ordered it to be destroyed by water. There were about ten pounds of explosive matter in each machine. Wolff is said to be of German or Polish extraction, and has been engaged some time at the waxwork exhibition of the Royal Aquarium. There was a violent explosion four months ago at his house, which he reported as an explosion of gas.

The prisoner gave his name as William Wolff and his occupation as a chemist. He was brought before Sir James Taylor Ingham at the Bow Street Police Court and charged under the Explosive

Police Court and charged under the Explosives Act with knowingly having in his possession an explosive substance for an unlawful purpose. The prisoner asked for a German interpreter.

Superintendent Williamson deposed that the prisoner last evening was possessed of infernal machines, and was unable to give a satisfactory reason for the possession thereof. A Bow-st. police officer testified that he met the prisoner on Vauxhall Bridge road, close to his house, the prisoner running away when he was approached. After arresting him they proceeded to the prisoner's lodgings, where the infernal machines were found as described. There were also found fourteen empty cans, such as are used for powder, and some documents, including a letter to Count von Minster, the German Ambassador, written in German, which says: "If you wish freedom you must give us equality." It is signed "Proletarian." The prisoner said the things found must have been placed there by a Frenchman. Wolff was remanded until Thursday next.

A Frenchman named Bolderane gave the police the information which led to the arrest. The St. James's Gazetie says it is reported that Wolff's machines were intended to blow up the German Embassy in London.

THE CROWN PRINCE IN MADRID. RECEIVED WITH MUCH ENTHUSIASM BY THE KING AND PEOPLE.

Madrid, Nov. 23 .- The Crown Prince Frederick William arrived here at noon to-day. The streets were crowded with people of all ranks, and many houses were gayly decorated. The weather was splendid. From the depot to the Royal Palace the streets were lined with troops. King Alfonso, wearing his uniform as Colonel of erman Uhlans, met the Prince when he alighted from the train. Besides the notable persons there was present a deputation of German residents carrying banners.

a deputation of German residents carrying banners.

King Alfonso and the Prince cerdially embraced and lassed, and both entered a carriage drawn by four horses, with postillons and outriders, and drove to the Palace, executed by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. At the Palace, ex-Queen Isabella and the Infantas Isabel and Eulalie welcomed the visitor, and he was then conducted in great state to his apartments. The Prince and the Spanish royal family attended the opera. The newspapers generally welcome the visitor while deprecating an alliance between Spain and Germany.

TROUBLES OF FRANCE AND CHINA. London, Nov. 23 .- A Paris dispatch says the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador, has informed Earl Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, that was

between China and France is certain to occur.

Paris, Nov. 23.—Private advices have been received from Salgon, French Cochin China, which state that Dr. Harmand, the French Civil Commissioner in Tonquin had disbanded the force of Yellow Flags on account of

their barbarity and acts of rapine.

Shanghai, Nov. 23.—The North China Hevald publishes a secret imperial decree appointing Lin Generalissimo of a secret imperial decree appointing Lin Generalissimo of the Black Flags in Tonquin. The Chinese Government will supply funds and munitions of war to the force now being raised in the province of Yun-Nan. These troops will be placed under command of the Government of Yun-Nan, and will proceed to the frontier to assist the Black Flags in repelling the French forces, should they invade the southern provinces of China. The troops, however, must not cross the frontier into Tonquin.

POLITICAL PRISONERS ILL-TREATED. St. Petersburg, Nov. 23 .- The latest number of the Nihilist organ, The Will of The People, gives harrowing details of the sufferings of the political prisoners in the Peter and Paul fortress, where, it states, they are treated like murderers. No distinction is made be tween men and women or between the sick and the healthy. Several of the prisoners have gone mad and have committed suicide. Corporal punishment of the prisoners is frequent.

SUNK BY A HAYTIAN STEAMER. HAVANA, Nov. 23 .- A dispatch from St. Thomas says that the Haytian steamer Dessalines (formerly called the Ethel) has sunk La Patrie, the war-ship of the revolutionists.

THE MEXICAN DEBT NEGOTIATION. WASHINGTONN, Nov. 23.—Señor Romero,

the Treasury of Mexico the following telegram:
Publish, in the name of this department, that the no-